

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Accord de Paix de Bangassou
<b>Date</b>	9 Apr 2018
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/local conflict

#### Central African Republic Conflicts (1996 - )

The Central African Republic conflict is one of a set of regionally connected conflicts addressed by the African Great Lakes process. After the country gained independence from France in 1960 it has been ruled by a sequence of autocratic leaders that principally gained power through coups. Since the mid-1990s several waves of internal conflict took place in the Central African Republic, primarily along tribal, and later-on increasingly sectarian, lines. In 1996 and 1997, French troops and soldiers from neighbouring countries intervened to end a mutiny in the capital, Bangui, by factions of the army. The fighting was predominantly along tribal lines, with southern tribes in revolt against the 'northern' government. A UN mission was installed in 1998 to secure the truce. After General Bozizé took control of the country after several coup attempts in 2003, a 'bush war' began led by armed opposition forces. From late 2006 onward, government troops with French military support severely weakened the rebels. Following this, a number of agreements were signed during 2007-2008, but not all factions have accepted them. In 2011, Bozizé was re-elected in supposedly fraudulent elections, which resulted in a new wave of uprisings. Séléka, an alliance of northern rebel groups, took over parts of the country and forced Bozizé to agree to a power-sharing deal. However, after this agreement broke down, Séléka took control of Bangui and Bozizé had to flee the country in 2013. Leader of Séléka, Michel Djotodia, took office and officially disbanded Séléka. However, continual violence between ex-Séléka groups and opposing militias, collectively known as 'anti-balaka', persisted and Djotodia was forced to resign less than a year later. Catherine Samba-Panza was installed as interim president until Faustin Archange Touadéra was elected in January 2016. In February 2019 an agreement was signed between the government and fourteen armed groups, including ex-Seleka groups, committed to disarmament. However, violence between ex-Seleka groups and anti-balaka continues.

Close  
Central African Republic Conflicts (1996 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group

<b>Peace process</b>	CAR: Local Processes
<b>Parties</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For young people: Misset Fred</li> <li>2. For self-defense groups: Linet Roger</li> <li>3. For the Organization of Central African Women (OFCA): Libengue Louise</li> <li>4. For the heads of districts and villages: Abourou Dieudonne</li> <li>5. For those displaced from the Saint Louis site in Bangassou: Mahamat Abdoulaye</li> <li>6. For the Platform of Religious Confessions of the Central African Republic (PCRC) Bangassou: Abbe Modoue Martin</li> <li>7. For the economic operators of Bangassou: [illegible ] Diarra Phili</li> <li>8. For Civil Servants: Doungoua Jean Jacques</li> <li>9. For the deputies: Ndaguiama Paul</li> <li>10. For humanitarian aid workers: Gbeti Crepin</li> <li>11. The mayor of the town: Demba Theophile</li> <li>12. The Prefect of Mbomou: Nouidemon Richard</li> </ol>
<b>Third parties</b>	Page 3: 13. head of office of MINUSCA: Rosevel Pierre Louis
<b>Description</b>	<p>This agreement lists the recommendations that the signing parties are to implement. In particular, the armed groups are asked to maintain a ceasefire and allow for free flow of people and goods, while MINUSCA, religious organisations, and humanitarians are to assist in maintaining security, work on community violence reduction programmes and support for local populations.</p>

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_180409_Accord de Paix de Bangassou_Translation.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_180409_Accord de Paix de Bangassou.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

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## Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Informal but persistent process
<b>Rationale</b>	There are multiple recorded agreements that relate to Bangassou and the nearby areas; there is also a clearly persistent practice of agreement-making, particularly involving support from MINUSCA. However, these are not agreements that stem for a formal and structured process.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	The agreement does not refer to any national-level agreement, and while it does pose recommendations to the CAR government, it does not link to the national-level process.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Bangassou
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	City
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	4.740358, 22.823945
<b>Participant type</b>	Local state actor Local armed group International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations Regional state actor
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	Agreement is signed by MINUSCA representative Page 3: 13. head of office of MINUSCA: Rosevel Pierre Louis
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations International or transnational actor

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## Local issues

<b>Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Grievance List</b>	No specific mention.

**Cattle rustling/  
banditry**            No specific mention.

**Social cover**            No specific mention.

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